

KAISER DISTRIBUTING
CROSSES TO U. S. MEN

But It's by Indirect Rout, for
Doughboys Just Seize
Them.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 2.—The German emperor has distributed iron crosses among the American forces holding new lines westward of hill 204. The distribution, of course, was not direct. It was via the chests of soldiers whom German considers among her best. Having an iron cross in one's possession seems to be a badge among the American forces, for nearly every prisoner taken has one, and extremely few retain them. These are probably overlooked during the excitement of battle and the subsequent hurry to get the prisoners to the rear out of the zone of fire.

Other Things Cumberbome.

A few Americans seen today had the medal, cherished by the enemy, pinned in the center of their shirts—not the left side, either—while others pulled their trophies from their pockets, explaining that they considered them the best souvenirs obtainable, because they are easily mailed home, while such things as machine guns, rifles and trench mortars are likely to become elephants on one's hands. The men said that some of the crosses had been given voluntarily by the Germans when they were asked for them, but other crosses were simply cut off the prisoners' shirts or otherwise removed. One small doughboy, who looked less than twenty years of age, stepped up to a German officer who had been taken prisoner and drew his bayonet to cut off the cross. The officer thought the American intended to kill him and turned and fled. The American soldier chasing him with the bare shining bayonet in his hand. The officer finally was headed off by other Americans, and then the small soldier approached, patted the German on the shoulder with one hand and removed the desired trophy with the other, much to the astonishment of the officer. The American gave the German a cigarette and a match and the bargain was closed.

TO MEET NEED FOR SPACE.

\$250,000 Asked for Remodeling and Reroofing Treasury Building.
Appropriation of \$250,000 for remodeling the fourth story of the Treasury building and reroofing the structure is asked from Congress by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury. This is in addition to \$45,000 appropriated in the sundry civil act approved June 12, 1917.

The letter of L. S. Rowe, acting Secretary, states that a further survey demonstrates the necessity of remodeling a much larger portion of the building than was anticipated. This is to be done to meet a very urgent need for additional floor space. It will be necessary to raise the roof over such portions as are remodeled, and, therefore, it is considered expedient and economical to have all the work done at once. This would make \$250,000, which, Mr. Rowe urges, should receive favorable consideration as soon as possible.

Joseph M. Caldwell, Rhode Island, organizer of the socialist party, convicted of sedition, was sentenced to three years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

SENATOR TILLMAN
DIES AT HOME HERE

(Continued from First Page.)

senators often prodded him to provoke his wrath, they nevertheless respected him.

Senator Tillman was one of the few senators to engage in a personal encounter with another member of the body in the Senate chamber, and his fight several years ago with Senator McLaughlin created a great stir and much criticism.

His fist encounter with his colleague—the only one in many years to occur on the floor of the Senate—took place Washington's birthday, 1902. The war in the Philippines was under discussion, and Senator Tillman was discussing some phases of it in his characteristic manner. He charged that improper influences had been used in changing a vote on the treaty with the Philippines, and later said he referred to the senator from South Carolina—Mr. McLaughlin.

Mr. McLaughlin was out of the chamber at the time, but when he returned he rose to make a statement.

"I desire to state, Mr. President, I intend to have a fight with Senator Tillman," he said. "I intend to have a fight with Senator Tillman," he said. "I intend to have a fight with Senator Tillman," he said.

No sooner had the words been uttered than Senator Tillman leaped from behind his desk and darted for the speaker's rostrum. He was met by Senator McLaughlin, and the two men engaged in a physical struggle.

Senator Tillman was one of those who were not afraid of a fight. He was a fighter, and he fought hard.

had written to Emma Willard, author of "Rockets in the Cradle of the Deep," to recommend a teacher for the little school nearby on the home plantation, and she recommended Miss Arthur.

"But I didn't get much schooling," Senator Tillman once said. "I was as wild as a Jimson weed in some respects, especially in the matter of education."

Was a Great Reader.

Young Ben Tillman, however, was a great reader. The family took Bonaparte's New York Ledger in those days, and he and one of his brothers used to run down the road three miles to meet the stage, and then walk back slowly, one reading and the other listening to the articles in the paper.

When he was thirteen years of age, he was sent thirty miles away to a boarding school and received instruction under the direction of George Galphin. After remaining there for two years he was called home to help his mother in business. Later he returned to school and at the end of the year returned home to enter the army. It was about that time he lost an eye.

"I might have been a colonel or a general if I hadn't gone in swimming," he once remarked, when telling of that loss. He went in swimming in a millpond near his home one summer afternoon and stayed in the water for three hours. On his way home he felt a pain in his eye. The pain grew worse and finally the eye burst. He had been suffering from a fibroid tumor and that destroyed his eye. He was blind for some time after that and before he was strong again the war was over.

After recovering he bought a plantation in Florida and went there to live. The climate did not agree with him, however, and he returned to South Carolina. His mother gave each of the children a farm and he became the possessor of 400 acres. He became a farmer then and maintained that he was a farmer throughout his long service in the Senate.

He began to talk of farm reform in 1886. He attended a meeting of farmers from all parts of the state, and he spoke of the need for reform. He put his address in plain, blunt words. It attracted attention. He was attacked for his remarks on the occasion, and he replied. He finally urged the establishment of a separate agricultural and technical college, and his agitation for such an institution and the fight made on him drew him into politics. His fight continued in the establishment of the Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College at the old home of John C. Calhoun, Fort Hill.

But the fight for better educational facilities was only the fuse for a larger fight. The demand for educational reform broadened into a demand for other changes in the state government and politics. Tillman took a prominent part in those discussions as a farmer, and in 1890 he was put forward by the farmers as a candidate for governor. The canvass of the state was exciting and the rivalry intense, but Mr. Tillman tucked the democratic nomination for governor under his arm to the tune of a vote of 270 to 59.

Election as Governor.

Mr. Tillman was elected governor the following fall, it being his first political office. He had been urged to run for the state legislature some time before, but declined. An overwhelming vote returned him to the gubernatorial chair in 1892. His term as governor was marked by the establishment of another college—the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College for Women, at Rock Hill, an institution which the senator has long maintained will lead all similar schools in the south.

Another feature of his state administration was the passage of the law for the establishment of the dispensary system for the control of the liquor traffic by the state. Under this plan the state acts as the merchant or vendor of the intoxicants.

Soon after he left the state executive mansion he entered the race for the United States Senate in opposition to Gen. Butler. The canvass in that

campaign, conducted by each candidate in every county of the state, was a notable one. The result was that Tillman was elected to the Senate by a vote of 181 to 101 for Butler. He began his term of service in the Senate in 1895, was re-elected in 1901 and again in 1907 and a third time in 1913. Senator Tillman is credited with being the central and powerful figure in the state constitutional convention of South Carolina, which annexed a clause to the state constitution that disfranchised most of the colored voters in the state. It provided an educational test. Senator Tillman has many times defended the amendment on the ground that the white man must rule in South Carolina, and such an amendment was necessary to make that certain.

How He Got Pitchfork Title.

By the epithet, "Pitchfork Ben Tillman," the senator from South Carolina was perhaps best known around the country. It is a title which has clung to him since 1894. In his own words this is how he came by it:

"In 1892, while Governor of South Carolina, I went to New York, where I learned that the managers of the democratic campaign had an understanding with the press to make the campaign a success. I also heard that Grover Cleveland knew of the relationship. Later, he said the Wilson-Gorman tariff was a piece of perjury and dishonor. Then he violated the democratic platform as to silver. He despised his treachery, and in 1894, while making a speech at Lexington, in my state, I said I should like to jab my old pitchfork into his fat sides and teach him to keep his word. The newspapers have been referring to me ever since."

Senator Tillman suffered a serious paralytic stroke about ten years ago. With dogged determination he set to work to regain his health and he met with astonishing success. When the stroke came into power in the Senate and organized that body in 1913, Senator Tillman became chairman of the naval affairs committee and has occupied that position ever since.

Occasionally in recent years, he delivered in the Senate brief speeches showing his old-time fire. But his lack of strength did not permit him to take part in prolonged debate. He has been a staunch supporter of the President in his prosecution of the war and has devoted himself to the building up of a strong navy.

Vice President Marshall named the committee to attend the funeral of Senator Smith of South Carolina, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Lodge of Massachusetts, Penrose of Pennsylvania, Overman of North Carolina, Nelson of Minnesota, Smoot of Utah, Pomeroy of Ohio, Fernald of Maine, Phelan of California, Sterling of South Dakota, Owen of Oklahoma, Trammell of Florida and McKellar of Tennessee. The members of the House named to attend the funeral are Representatives Lever, Byrnes, Ragsdale, Whaley, Nichols, Dominick, Stevenson, all of South Carolina; Padgett of Tennessee, Butler of Pennsylvania, Cannon of Illinois, Walsh of Massachusetts, Fess of Ohio, Elliott of Indiana, Morgan of Oklahoma, Langley of Kentucky, Williams of Illinois, Austin of Tennessee and French of Idaho.

COMPLICATES SITUATION.

Effect of Senator Tillman's Death on South Carolina Politics.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 2.—The death this morning of Senator Tillman complicates the political situation in South Carolina. The veteran senator was in the midst of a campaign for re-election. He had three opponents, Cole L. Blease, former governor; Nat B. Dial, a banker from Laurens; and James Francis Rice of Anderson. Giving as his reason the precarious condition of Senator Tillman's health and his firm conviction that there should be some candidate in the race for the Senate who could meet Blease face to face and expose the latter's reputed opposition to the

war, Representative Lever in April entered the race for the Senate. Three days before the time for filing pledges expired, the congressman withdrew, acting, as he stated, on the request of President Wilson.

Under the rules of the democratic party in South Carolina the entry list cannot now be reopened. This will leave three candidates in the field, Blease, Rice and Dial.

URGES IMMEDIATE ACTION BY U. S. TO SAVE RUSSIA

Immediate action by the United States to rescue Russia is urged by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an editorial in the July issue of the American Federationist. Mr. Gompers wrote, in part:

"The industrial and commercial life of Russia has broken down. That life must be revived. This is the opportunity for democratic countries to go to the rescue of Russian democracy, to offer assistance and support. Such a policy would demonstrate beyond refutation the fact that free peoples value liberty more than any other possession, and they know that unfreedom in any country endangers freedom in others. Already German capital is finding its way into Russia, laying a basis for a system of control by which Prussian autocracy would dominate the whole life of the people. The allies must go to the rescue of Russian democracy. For self-evident reasons the United States should be the country to inaugurate that policy. No other way would so inspire confidence on the part of the Russian people. Not only is this course morally right, but it has its strategic, practical and military advantage. Germany must not obtain control of Russia. It is our imperative duty to urge the Russian people to organize themselves, to regain their composure, their common sense and confidence."

"We urge that our country inaugurate an allied policy in defense of real democracy in Russia and of democracy the world over. The present situation in Russia is a part of war developments gone wrong, but yet a part of it, and therefore the moral concern of the allied nations. It is imperative that we go to the practical rescue of the Russian people and render assistance necessary to enable Russia to defend herself against German autocracy. Thus rallied, Russia will come back into the struggle for freedom with a newer and truer realization of the meaning of that struggle for her own people."

In another editorial Mr. Gompers called attention to the need for organizing the hundreds of women who will take the places of men in non-essential industries as a result of Gen. Crowder's "work or fight" order. He pointed out that unless labor standards are kept up for the women during the war they will be lowered, to the injury of both men and women.

WINS A MANSHIP MEDAL.

Virginia Maupin Leads Girl Scouts in Liberty Loan Sales.

Virginia Maupin of 1420 Longfellow street has the distinction of having

sold more liberty bonds during the last campaign than any other Girl Scout in Washington. She sold twenty-seven bonds, aggregating \$2,200 in amount.

Miss Maupin is to be awarded a Paul Manship medal, which the local liberty loan committee will give members of the Girl Scouts who sold more than ten

bonds. Other members of the Girl Scouts who have earned this honor are Miss Arietta Phillips of 1745 17th street, Miss Margaret Johnson of 19 Seaton place and Miss Minnie Hall of 1620 18th street. Several others will be entitled to receive the medal, but their accounts have not yet been settled.

Smith Form-a-Truck

from a prosperous baker—

Standard Attachment for Ford cars

1 Ton . . . \$390

Universal Attachment for all other cars

1 Ton . . . \$450
2 Ton . . . 550
F O B Chicago

Use any car with Smith Form-a-Truck. Come in and let us tell you how.



RECORD AUTO CO., Inc.

133 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.

Phone Main 23

Capital and Surplus, \$2,000,000

Arrangements for your summer trip should include the purchase of Travelers' Checks or Letters of Credit in amounts sufficient for your needs.

As convenient as ready cash—safer—less trouble to carry. Consult us about the best "tourist currency."

Safe Deposit Vaults and Boxes.
National Savings & Trust Company
Corner 15th and N. Y. Ave.
FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

Windsor Castle Fags

4 and 20 Fags 20 Cents

P. Lorillard Co.

WINDSOR CASTLE Fags

4 AND 20 SMOKES

WINDSOR CASTLE Fags

"Thanks, garçon—but why Windsor Castle Fags?"

"Monsieur! Do I not daily see all military gentlemen—American, French, British, Italian, Belgian—smoke now always the one Military Cigarette—Windsor Castle Fags? And of such a deliciousness! One franc."

John Bull says—
"They are bully!"

WINDSOR CASTLE Fags